



# EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 15, 1855.

**THE ABSURDITY OF QUARANTINES.**—Our telegraphic despatches announce that the New York Board of Health, on the 14th instant, passed an ordinance requiring vessels from Baltimore and Portsmouth to perform quarantine until the 1st of November. It is difficult to credit the fact that any intelligent people can support or submit to such a relic of the dark ages as this. Not very long ago, a friend of ours prepared an article favoring quarantines, at least as an experiment, and it was published in our paper, but undoubtedly the experiment had long ago been tried sufficiently.

Yellow fever never was imported into any place under the sun; it is always the production of the locality in which it occurs. Contagionists and those interested in quarantine salaries can, in seaport towns, always show, upon the appearance of yellow fever in a city, that a vessel has just come into its port from some infected place, but this is no fact for the establishment of quarantine absurdities. A test of this may be seen in the truth, that, if vessels loaded with cases of yellow fever were to go daily into ports where no local cause could be found, there would not be one case of yellow fever in that port except among the imported people. There is no season, when yellow fever prevails in New Orleans, that cases of the disease in its most fatal forms are not brought to Louisville, and people here do not any more attempt to shun such cases, under the absurd fear of contagion, than they do to shun contact with the cases of chills and fever, head-ache, or any kindred disease. There have been over twenty violent cases of yellow fever here this season, landed from New Orleans boats, and they were taken into our hotels and nursed without the least evil to any resident of this city. And such has been the annual experience of Louisville for more than forty years. And the same result, in the same circumstances, will always occur in any part of the world.

But let us admit that yellow fever is contagious, and we shall see that the New York quarantine is as absurd as an old wife's fable, and really resembles Sidney Smith's Dame Partington in her attempts to sweep the surging tides of the Atlantic beach with her brooms and mops. The quarantine regulations at New York coerce all vessels from Baltimore, Portsmouth, and Norfolk not to pass beyond Staten Island toward New York city until the 1st of November, but they make no attempt to arrest the land intercourse between those cities and the city of New York. Not one individual who goes by water to New York from Portsmouth or Baltimore is permitted to enter the port of New York, but thousands may do it by railway! What can surpass the idiocy of attempting quarantines on water that cannot be enforced on land? If travelers or goods can carry yellow fever by water from Norfolk, Portsmouth, or Baltimore to New York, the same persons and goods can do it by land. We venture the assertion, that, for each person who goes from the infected cities by water to New York, forty go by land. Yet the New York Board of Health attempt to curb the little evil, while they let the monster one run at large! These things are humiliating. It is shameful, that, in this age of light, of science, of reason, and of experience, the New York Board of Health has not one grain of common sense beyond that recorded by Hecker in his history of the epidemics of the fifteenth century, as exhibited by the Italian cities during the progress of Black Death and Sweating Sickness. As the stupidity, superstition, and deplorable ignorance of Milan and Florence taught in the fifteenth century, the New York Board of Health now teach. All the accumulations of experience and observation which science, time, and the enlarged learning that medical and sanitary philosophy have piled up mountain high appeal in vain to the stupid ignorance and interested folly of a quarantine board. That incubus is as impervious to truth and light as the nether millstone to a human feeling; and, for that matter, a quarantine board itself is as utterly devoid of human sympathies as a millstone. For its regulations are not only founded upon gross ignorance, but they are cruel in the extreme. They forbid the sufferer to fly from impending danger, and shut the door in the face of his afflictions, if he comes by water. Yet there is not a hotel in New York city that does not give a cheerful welcome to paying residents of Baltimore, Portsmouth, or Norfolk.

The New York Board of Health might for decency's sake, if for nothing else, be consistent in their ignorance, absurdity, and quackery. Let them at once rescind their foolish ordinance of the 14th, and, like men with at least a small allowance of sense, say that, since they cannot arrest the land travel from infected places, it is sheer folly to attempt to arrest that by water. Again, why do they fix upon the first of November as the time when the sky of Baltimore and Norfolk will clear up? Surely they are not so ignorant of the history of yellow fever as not to know that cases of the disease may continue to develop themselves for months. Take an obvious example from among a multitude. A regiment was sent from England to India, and the Governor-General ordered it to Pondicherry. He was warned that the unacclimated regiment would be destroyed by yellow fever if sent to Pondicherry. But he was as stupid and as stubborn as a quarantine board, and sent the regiment. In a short time yellow fever commenced its ravages, and, after the regiment was shattered by death and sickness, the Governor-General ordered that the survivors should be sent to Nain, the most salubrious spot in India, a spot in which no malarious disease was ever known to originate. There were barracks at Nain, occupied by a healthy regiment. The Governor-General, having a little more sense and mercy than the New York Board of Health, sent the yellow fever regiment from Pondicherry to occupy the barracks with the healthy regiment. Now mark the result—the yellow fever continued in the Pondicherry regiment, but the healthy soldiers in the barracks, who had not been to Pondicherry, nursed the sick, associated with the invalid regiment, ate, drank, and slept with the Pondicherry soldiers, and not one case of yellow fever occurred in any one of the soldiers who had not been to Pondicherry! But cases of a malignant yellow fever continued to occur in the Pondicherry regiment for four months after its transfer to Nain. And are such truths to be voiceless to human intelligence? Are they to teach no wisdom to those who undertake to govern the social comforts, health, and happiness of their fellow-men? Can it be that gross, absurd, and cruel nuisance of a quarantine board is to be the last public curse that is to be swept away by the advancing tide of human progress?

It is difficult to write patiently about these palpable, these gross errors. If New York is correct in her course, every place in the land should be closed against Baltimore, Norfolk, and Portsmouth, and the victims of pestilence should be penned up in their death-dealing atmosphere. However cruel this might look, it would have the merit of consistency and would be faithful to quarantine principles. The Turkish Pasha, who was sent to enforce quarantine upon a Turkish town afflicted with the plague, made thorough work of the business. He surrounded the town with his troops, set the place on fire and consumed every living being, every article of furniture, every particle of goods, and effectually stopped all intercourse from within and without the place. If there is the shadow of a shade of truth in the foundation upon which quarantines repose, the Turkish Pasha was a philosopher. But if not, he was an ignorant, sanguinary, sanitary commissioner, just as his quarantine colleagues are all over the world. This Pasha was not guilty of the absurdity of attempting to stop one little sluice of an imaginary infection, while the poison streamed unchecked through hundreds of other channels.

The London Times has a long editorial on the much boasted bombardment of Swaborg. It says the Baltic fleets have accomplished nothing. They have cost the allies ten millions apiece, and the utmost damage to Swaborg is a million and a half. The Times closes: "The worst is, that we have thrown away the opportunities of this year just for want of looking forward and being prepared for the contingency of success. Next year, doubtless, we shall have mortars enough; but the Russians will then be prepared for us, and we may not be able to go through our pretty but destructive dance of gun-boats, just within range, with the same success. The truth is, the Russians learn faster than we do, and will always be just so much ahead of us as to set at defiance our immense superiority of wealth and mechanical skill; at least, they will do so till there is rather more of the *vivida vis animi*, which is ever forgoing and providing for the future in our conduct of the war."

**NEWS ITEMS.**  
**Appointment of a Postmaster.**—Mr. Terence Wakefield has been appointed by the President postmaster at Natchitoches, Louisiana, in the place of Fairman F. Faber, removed.  
**The President has confirmed the finding and sentence of the court martial at Santa Fe, by which Brevet Major Philip R. Thompson was tried and cashiered for drunkenness on duty. The sentence took effect on the 4th inst.**  
**A destructive and extensive fire was raging near Batsto, Atlantic county, N. J., on the 7th. Thousands of acres of woodland and pine forests seemed to be enveloped in flames, and the circle of fire enlarged itself with tremendous velocity. The inhabitants for miles around turned out, and every effort was used to arrest the progress of the fire without success. In fact the flames became so rapid that even the fire fighters became exposed to imminent peril, three of whom, it is said, having perished, either by suffocation or being burned to death. One man who thus lost his life was named Vanman.**  
**The Telegraph in France.**—In Paris the telegraphs are laid under ground, no poles being seen in the streets. A trench is dug twelve or fifteen feet wide, in which the wires are placed side by side, but not so as to touch each other. Liquid bitumen is then poured on, which surrounds the wires, and completely isolates them. It secures them from damage by accident and design, and from being deranged by atmospheric influence. The same plan is to be adopted at Lyons.

**The Morning Concert that Didn't Come Off.**—Madame Anna de la Grange, who did not sing yesterday morning at Smith & Nixon's new hall, was not "indisposed," as has been stated, but simply refused to sing, stating that she would not open her mouth unless a thousand persons assembled to observe the operation. This was a very indiscreet movement of the lady, and will, perhaps, be remembered to her prejudice. She will hardly ever see before her, here, the number of persons requisite to open her precious lips. We understand that the agent, who made the arrangements for the concert in good faith, attempted to choke a song out of one of the signors. It is to be hoped that he will be successful in that method of producing music.

**Cin. Com.**  
In the case of Alexander J. Forbes, acquitted at this term of the court upon the ground of insanity upon an indictment against him for assault and battery with intent to kill, the committee, consisting of Drs. Hamilton, White, and Henry W. Rogers, came into court and stated that they had examined said Forbes and believed that he was on all subjects perfectly sane.

**Buffalo Com.**  
The New York Journal of Commerce says:  
Private letters by the Arago speak discouragingly of the grain crops in France, and some other parts of the Continent, and state that contracts for delivery of flour three or four months ahead have been made at liberal prices.

**MARRIED.**  
On the 12th inst. at the residence of E. S. Worthington, Esq., in this city, by Rev. L. J. Haley, Mr. WM. KENEDY, of Columbus, Ky., to Miss SARAH A. POWELL, of this city.

**DIED.**  
At San Francisco, Cal., on the 14th of August, Mrs. LYDIA, consort of Wm. Arlington, aged 38 years, formerly of this city.

Our thanks are due to Adams & Co's Express for a New York Herald of Thursday morning.

**DR. CONE.**  
To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:  
GENTLEMEN: Upon the authority of the Boston Post, you state that Dr. Cone was on the stage of the Richmond, Va., theatre on the night of its awful conflagration. This is a mistake. Dr. Cone declared to one of his most intimate friends that he was not only not there on that occasion, but that he never was on the Richmond stage at any time.

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:  
GENTLEMEN: In your paper of yesterday you state that a man named Forbes, a returned Californian, has been recently tried in Buffalo, N. Y., for shooting a man named Schuller, on account of the outrageous villainies of the latter toward the wife of Forbes. You also say that "Forbes shot Schuller, the wound causing his death." Will you be kind enough to explain, then, how it was that Schuller was an important witness upon the trial of Forbes, "which came off last week?" In his evidence, he acknowledged that he was the father of Mrs. Forbes's infant.

[From the New Haven (Conn.) Journal.]  
**THE TREASURE CHEST OF THE ATLANTIC.**—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a gentleman in Canada West to a gentleman in this city. It gives an interesting account of an almost successful attempt to recover the money lost in the steamer Atlantic, on Lake Erie, about three years ago:

PR. DOVER, Aug. 26, 1855.  
You no doubt have heard of the many unsuccessful attempts to obtain the money chest lost by the steamer Atlantic three years ago—said to contain \$60,000. The statute, I believe, limits the ownership over property thus lost to three years. In this case, the time limited expired on the 20th inst., and Green, the celebrated submarine diver, reached here on the 21st, in the canal boat Schooner Yorktown, Capt. Patterson, on his way to the wreck, twenty-five miles distant.

They returned yesterday, and, being well acquainted with Capt. Patterson, I obtained the following account from him: About 10 o'clock (says Capt. P.), on the 24th, all being ready, Green descended by means of a line, which, having a grapple on the end, had become fast to something below. He was dressed with three pair of flannel drawers, three shirts, also flannel; three pair of woolen pants, three coats, and three pair of woolen stockings, surmounted by his submarine armor; on his feet he had a pair of stogy shoes, with a lead sole 4 or 5 of an inch thick, and a belt of 80 pounds of shot around his body, to sink him (and the breast-piece of the armor cannot weigh less than 50 pounds). Taking hold of the line, he descended, finding it perfectly light, so that he could see all around him to the depth of sixty feet, when it grew dark, and for the balance of his fearful journey amid the caverns of the deep he was guided solely by the line, until at the depth of about 140 feet, when he struck bottom or what he soon made out to be the wheelhouse of the ill-fated boat; groping along, he slid on the hurricane deck from thence to the guards of the boat; by poking around, he discovered the precise position of the boat, and found himself not far from the sought for office, and made fast the end of a line which he had carried down with him, to a stanchion near the gangway, and, giving the signal, he ascended, carrying with him a piece of the wheel-house which he had secured—a piece of which, about 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and 1 1/2 inch thick, was sawed off and presented to me by the captain of the Yorktown. He had gone down, in all, 152 feet, and remained just forty minutes. After resting, he again descended, having first partaken of a hearty meal, without removing his dress, save the head-piece. His excitement was intense at his great success thus far, and when he descended the second time he was quite hot (the day was intensely hot). Descending by his second line he soon stood on the deck; feeling his way along, he soon reached the "third" window, which, being unbroken, he shattered it, and, reaching in his hand, at last laid it upon the much coveted safe, just in the position which it had been described to him. Not being able to reach far enough to make this line fast, he again ascended for a hook to hook through the handles; reaching the deck, he made known his success and requirement, and, as no hook was ready, sat down until one could be secured to a line. As they were about ready, he rolled over, saying he was sick. They stripped him, and did all in their power for him, but were finally obliged to buoy the lines, and make sail for this place, for medical attendance. They reached here at noon yesterday, and two physicians were immediately called, who expressed their opinion that he could not live; however, they labored faithfully with him, and at night pronounced him better, and this morning, although not out of danger, it is thought he will live, and is in a fair way for a speedy recovery. He says if his life is spared he will yet be the owner of that chest. He will no doubt be more cautious in future how he makes a dive when he is warm, and on a full stomach. His first exclamation on his second ascension was, "I touched the gold."

**The Peach Crop.**—Yesterday was the largest business day in the peach trade this season, and is not likely to be exceeded. The number of baskets received was between 40,000 and 50,000; all from New Jersey. This is almost double the quantity received any day last year; but two years ago the business was larger, as the arrivals of fruit in a single day amounted to about 60,000 baskets. The quality of this year's fruit is very inferior, and the average prices are low, being not far from 50 cents per basket, though they range all the way from 18 cents to \$2 a basket. Poor fruit is very cheap on account of its abundance, and good fruit is very dear on account of scarcity. The peach tree in New Jersey is considered as gradually deteriorating from year to year, with occasional exceptions. The dealers here are sending off enormous quantities to Western New York.—N. Y. Jour. Com.

**CITY COURT.**  
FRIDAY, Sept. 14.

Com'th vs. John Fogarty, Patrick Pursell, James Ryan, Thomas Farr II, Thomas Grady, and Andrew Brennan, indictment. They are the parties who were engaged in the row at the Fifth street school-house in July last.

Fogarty fined \$50, Farrell \$25, and Grady not guilty.  
Com'th vs. Michael Harkins, assault on Peter Smith. Fined \$25.  
Same vs. N. S. Long, assault on Wm. Cotter. Fined \$100.  
Same vs. J. G. Collins, assault on somebody. Dismissed.

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**Wanted.**  
A COMPETENT woman to superintend a Clerk and Man-killery, and a woman good wages will be given. Address Drawer 47 Post-office. \$15 b3

**Wanted.**  
A WHITE SERVANT woman who can cook, wash, and iron. An English woman would be preferred. Inquire at this office. \$14 b3



**Wanted.**  
A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT who can wash and iron well. Inquire at this office. \$14 b3

**Wanted to Purchase.**  
A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE on a street running parallel with the river. Inquire at this office. \$8 b3

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT THE  
**New York Store,**  
545 MARKET STREET, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND.  
Silk and Straw Bonnets, trimmed, for \$1.50 and upwards. Fancy Articles of every description, Hosiery, Ribbons, Bonnets, Ribbons, Caps, Flowers, Mohair and Chenille Head-Dresses at a small advance above Eastern prices. Dresses made in a fashionable style in a few (few) of which will bring on a train of Children's Ready-made Clothing.  
Milliners and merchants from the country will find it to their advantage to examine this stock, as it will be offered at astonishingly low prices.  
Pattern Bonnets received every fifteen days.  
Bleaching and Pressing by a new process warranted not to injure the straw. \$11 b3

**DR. KING'S DISPENSARY.**  
DR. A. KING, a practitioner of New York for the last twenty-eight years, has opened a Dispensary on Market Street, between First and Second, nearly opposite the Bowler House, for the treatment of all kinds of diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all diseases of the skin and other derangements growing out of neglect or imperfect cure. His long experience and success enable him to set with confidence. All those who may evade their cases to him may rest assured of having the disease effectually cured and every vestige of the difficulties permanently eradicated from their constitutions. STRICTURES of old or recent date effectually cured in a few days by an operation which causes no pain. Where a stricture exists, general derangement of the whole constitution must ensue, a continuance of which will bring on a train of symptoms to be dreaded, and will undermine the constitution and cause premature old age.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION: Particular attention will be given to this disease and all the consequences growing out of it, brought on, in many cases, by the destructive habits of indulgence in the use of stimulants, and by the use of the medicine, which undermine the constitution, rendering the subject unfit for either business or society, and causing premature old age.  
Persons abroad, by writing and stating their case, with a description of the disease, can have the medicine sent to their address, with necessary directions for using it to same.  
Strict secrecy observed in all cases. \$11 b3

**The Louisville Female College.**  
THIS institution will commence its fifth session on Monday, September 3, 1855.  
Occupying a fine building, situated in a quiet retired part of the city of Louisville, near Eastern Avenue, the College enjoys all the advantages of a country location without its disadvantages.  
It is a Ladies' Boarding-School, a regularly chartered College, with juvenile and preparatory department has an able Faculty, and a course of study comprising all the essentials of an accomplished education, and is conducted upon the most approved modern plan, and at very moderate charges.  
Having a good Library, a good Philosophical apparatus, a fine cabinet of Mineral specimens, and other means of illustrating the Sciences, with regular courses of Lectures, young ladies enjoy here rare opportunities of attaining a most thorough, useful, and accomplished education. It is a school for Preparing, for the study of Languages, for the study of the Bible, for the study of the History of the World, for the study of the Principles of the Human Mind, for the study of the Principles of the Human Body, for the study of the Principles of the Human Soul, for the study of the Principles of the Human Spirit, for the study of the Principles of the Human Intellect, for the study of the Principles of the Human Will, for the study of the Principles of the Human Reason, for the study of the Principles of the Human Imagination, for the study of the Principles of the Human Memory, for the study of the Principles of the Human Understanding, for the study of the Principles of the Human Judgment, for the study of the Principles of the Human Taste, for the study of the Principles of the Human Smell, for the study of the Principles of the Human Hearing, for the study of the Principles of the Human Sight, for the study of the Principles of the Human Touch, for the study of 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MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
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## LATEST NEWS.

Our readers will remember that on the 18th of this month the annual exhibition of the Kentucky Horticultural Society is to be held at the Mechanics' Institute building, corner of Second and Walnut streets. Great preparations are being made to render it the most attractive exhibition which has ever been given in Louisville. Gardeners, florists, and pomologists have all striven to provide their choicest products for this occasion. Nature was never more bountiful to the agriculturalist than now. The consequence of this spirit of rivalry and this admirable season, will be to load the tables with everything that is good and great, rare and beautiful. Where the flowers, those choicest products of nature's power, are gathered in such profusion, their sister wonders, the ladies, will of course be found. The white roses will blush to find themselves less fair than the hands that caress them, and the red roses grow pale with envy of the lips that come so near them. Who can resist the double chain of beautiful flowers and lovely women.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

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## Reported for the Bulletin.

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**NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.**  
**Departed—T. C. Twichell.**

Cotton—sales to-day of 2,500 bales; market unchanged; moderate demand at previous rates; sales for the week 17,000 bales; receipts for the week 35,000 bales against at 8,800 last year; stock on hand 79,000 bales. Flour—total sales of to-day 2,500 bbls; market unchanged; moderate demand at previous rates. Stock of coffee on hand 4,000 bags. Sugar 7c. Pork 820 cts. Bacon 11 1/2. Slivers 10 1/2. Lard in kegs 15 1/2; moderate demand. Freights to Havre 1 1/2; to Liverpool 15-16; nominal.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15, M.

Flour firm with a good demand; 550 bbls sold at \$6 30/35-35. Nothing done in grains. Received during the last 24 hours 1,814 bbls flour.

Provisions—150 hhd bacon shoulders sold, deliverable at Louisville, at 10 1/2; packed bacon sides held at 12 and mess

**SORT HATS, FAIR, STYLE—**We have on hand and are daily receiving a great variety of the above-named hats, both for men and boys. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

**POLLARD, FRATHER, & SMITH.**

**Readable Books.**

"The Experience of 12 Years," &c. Price \$1 25.  
 Glances, or the Wonders of the South, by Charles Kingsley. Price 50c.  
 Labor, and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria, with Visits to Sidney and Van Diemen's Land, by Wm. Howitt. 2 vols. Price \$2.  
 Lights and Shadows, or English Life, a novel, by the authoress of "Clara Cadmore, the Belle of the Season," in 2 vols. Price \$1.  
 Walks, or Adventures on the Musketo Shore, by Samuel A. Baird. Price \$1 25.  
 A Collection of Familiar Quotations, with complete indices of subjects and subjects, by Charles Cist. Price 50c.  
 The Escaped Nun, or Disclosures of Convent Life, and the Confessions of a Sister of Charity. — \$1.  
 Female Life Among the Mormons, or a Narrative of Many Years' Personal Experience, by the Wife of a Mormon Elder, recently from Utah. Price \$1.  
 The Old Farm House, Armageddon, Peeps from a Belfry, Maury's Physical Geography of the Sea, with many more too numerous to mention.

Just received by  
**F. A. CRUMP,**  
 84 Fourth street, near Market.

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# EVENING BULLETIN.

THE ARAGO'S NEWS.

[From the London Times of August 29.]

## BATTLE OF THE TCHERNAYA.

*Camp of the Allied Armies on the Tchernaya, Aug. 16.*—The Tchernaya, coming out at the tower of Karlovka from the narrow gorge in which it runs after leaving the valley of Balda, flows between a succession of hills on both sides. These hills form the basis of the position of the allied armies. On the extreme right, beginning where the Tchernaya comes out of the gorge down to the little mountain streams which fall into the Tchernaya from the south, are the Turks. They occupy two hills, and between them are two roads which lead from the Higher Tchorgoun and the tower of Karlovka into the Woronzoff road. The Sardinian position leans to the right on the little mountain stream which limits the Turkish position to the left. They occupy the large solitary standing hill which used to be held by the Cossacks, and which extends down to the open ground over which the road from Balaklava to Tchorgoun leads. This hill has been lately considerably strengthened and provided with batteries, and as it has a very commanding position, was of the utmost importance in the defense of the Tchernaya line. In front of this hill, and divided from it by the aqueduct which begins there, is another smaller but equally steep hill, accessible from the first by a stone bridge, and on this hill the Sardinians had a small *epaulement*, guarded by a detachment of infantry. Beyond both these hills, on the other side of the Tchernaya, they had moreover on the hill nearest to the Mackenzie road their outposts, which could thus watch the movements of the enemy and give timely alarm in case of an attack. The French occupy the last series of hills to the left of the Sardinians, and guard the road which leads from Balaklava over the Traktir bridge, up to Mackenzie's farm. The hills occupied by them are three in number; the first, to the left, is protected by the basin which the aqueduct forms here, and is separated by another open ground, similar to that on the right of the French position, from the ridge on which the army of observation was during the winter. In front of the bridge the French had constructed a small *epaulement* to guard the passage of the river, beyond which they had their outposts.

The first movement of the Russians was against the outposts of the Sardinians on the opposite bank of the river. Corresponding to the hills on this side of the Tchernaya are three plateaux on the opposite bank. These were chosen for the left of the Russian position against the Turks and the Sardinians. The plateaux were, therefore, to be the first secured, for the guns could command not only the hills opposite occupied by the Sardinians and Turks, but likewise the plain which opens towards the French position. A company of infantry of the line, and a company of Bersaglieri formed the Sardinian outposts. These were attacked at dawn by the Russians. As the troops were not yet under arms, it was necessary to hold this position for a while, and General De La Marmora sent over Major Gouvor, of the Etat-Major, with a company of the Bersaglieri, to reinforce the two companies already there. They crossed the aqueduct and the river, and went up the plateau; but when they arrived at the crest of it, the two companies had just left the *epaulement* behind which they had defended themselves gallantly against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, but which had become untenable, as it was swept by the guns which the Russians had brought up on the two other plateaux, and besides was exposed to be taken in the rear. So the troops retired in good order across the river, and went to reinforce the post which occupied the second hill on the banks of the aqueduct. In the meantime the cannonade on both sides had begun. The Russians left us not long in doubt, where they would attack; for, scarcely had the cannonade begun, when three compact masses of infantry were seen advancing towards the plain opposite to the French position. The points chosen were the bridge and the hill to the right. The masses, which in the morning's sun looked like glittering waves, protected by the fire of their artillery, moved in excellent order down to the river side, notwithstanding the heavy fire of artillery which greeted them in front from the French, and in flank from the Sardinians. At the river the first column detached itself from the rest, and dividing into two columns crossed the river, which is now nearly everywhere easily fordable. Men carrying moveable wooden bridges preceded, but in the first rush the Russians, without waiting for bridges, went over wherever they could, and dispersing like a swarm of bees, rushed forward in columns, some against the bridge, the others against the hill on the right.

Before the troops were properly under arms the Russians were at the bridge and at the foot of the hill. The 20th *leger* and the 2nd battalion of Zouaves had to stand the first shock, and they certainly stood it gallantly. The rush of the Russians was splendid. Without losing their time in firing they advanced with an *elan* scarcely ever seen in Russian troops. But their ardor was soon broken. They could not carry their point, and were after a short trial, repulsed on the bridge and on the hill. The aqueduct which supplies the Turks and which runs close to the foot of the hill, formed the chief defence of the French. About 9 or 10 feet wide and several feet deep, it skirts the steep hills so close, that it is nearly in all places supported by a high embankment, offering considerable difficulties for an advancing force, and exposing it as soon as it reaches the top of it, to the musketry fire from the heights. Notwithstanding this difficulty, the Russians crossed it on the right and were beginning to scale the heights, when taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, which fired with admirable precision, they were swept down wholesale, and rolled into the aqueduct below.

The first rush did not last more than ten minutes. The Russians fell back but they had scarcely gone a few hundred yards when they were met by the second column, which was advancing *a pas du charge* to support the first, and both united and again rushed forward. This second attempt was more successful than the first. At the bridge they forced the river on the right and left, and forced the defenders of it to fall back. Scarce was the bridge free when two guns of the 5th Light Brigade of Artillery crossed it and took up a position on the opposite side, in an open space which divides two of the hills, and through which the road leads to the plain of Balaklava. While these two guns passed the bridge a third crossed the river by a ford, and all three began to sweep the road and the heights. The infantry in the meantime, without waiting for the portable bridges, which had moreover been thrown away in great part during the advance, rushed breast deep into the water, climbed up the embankment, and began to scale the heights on both sides. They succeeded on this point in getting up more than one half of the ascent, where the dead and wounded afterwards showed clearly the mark which they had reached; but by the time they had arrived there the French were fully prepared and met them in the most gallant style. Notwithstanding the exertions and the perseverance of the Russians, they were by degrees forced back

and driven after an obstinate resistance across the bridge, carrying away their guns.

While this attack took place on the bridge the other column again attacked the French right. This time they came on in such a swarm that they were neither kept back by the aqueduct nor cowed by the Sardinian guns, which were plowing long lanes through their scattered lines. Their furious rush brought the advancing column in an incredibly short time to the crest of the hill, where it stopped to form. But the French had not been idle during the time that the Russians were ascending the hill. The Zouaves had only fallen back from the side of the hill to the main body, which had been drawn up behind the top. Scarcely did the column of the enemy show its head, when the guns opened on it with grape, and a murderous fire was poured down upon it by the French infantry. This immediately stopped the advance of the column, which began to waver, but the impetus from those behind was so powerful that the head of it, notwithstanding the unexpected reception, was pushed forward a few yards more, when the French, giving one mighty cheer, rushed upon the advancing enemy, who, shaken already, immediately turned round and ran down, if possible, faster than they had come up. But the mass was so great that all the hurry could not save them, and more than 200 prisoners were taken on the spot, while the hillside, the banks of the aqueduct, the aqueduct itself, and the riverside were filled with dead and wounded. The Sardinian and French artillery poured, moreover, a murderous cross-fire into the scattered remains of the column, of which scarcely a shot missed. It was a complete rout. The French rushed down the hillside and drove them far across the plain. This defeat seems to have so completely cowed them that nothing more was attempted against this side. Not so on the bridge.

Notwithstanding the heavy loss suffered by the second attack, the Russians concentrated once more all their forces, collected the scattered remains of the column which had been routed on the right of the French position, and brought up all their reserves to attempt one more attack. They again crossed the river and the aqueduct too, and tried to take the heights, but in vain. The French were now thoroughly prepared, and the tenacity of the Russians served only to augment their losses. They were soon seen flying in all directions, followed by the French.

This last attack was decisive, and immediately the usual Russian preparation for retreat, namely—the advance of the artillery—showed clearly that the Russians acknowledged themselves defeated, and were on the point of retiring. Three batteries, each of twelve guns, which, during the greatest part of the attack, had been nearly silent, began to open their fire, while the scattered remains of the infantry columns rallied behind a rising ground leading up toward the plateau of Akyer, or Mackenzie's height.

The Sardinians began now to move across the aqueduct. The Russian rifleman, after the last defeat on the right, had retired behind the banks of the Tchernaya, whence they kept up a brisk but ineffective fire. A battalion of Piedmontese, preceded by a company of Bersaglieri, advanced in beautiful order, as if on parade, and soon drove these rifleman from their position. It even advanced some way toward the plateau, but, as it was not intended to force the heights, it contented itself, supported by other troops, with following the enemy, who was already in full retreat.

The guns which the Russians had brought up to cover their retreat suffered so much by the fire from our side, which was increased by Capt. Mowbray's battery opening upon them from the open ground between the Sardinian and the French positions, that they made off in a hurry. Scarcely a shot was thrown away, and so admirable was the practice, that all the shot fell at or close to the guns, which we could plainly distinguish, as a slight breeze carrying off the smoke left a beautiful view over the whole battle-field. But the Russian guns returned only for a moment under cover, and soon after you could see a brilliant line of cavalry debouching from the rising ground, where it had been hitherto hidden. I could distinguish five regiments—three in one line, and two other regiment on the flanks in second line. They advanced at a gallop, and, wheeling round, allowed twelve guns to pass, which again opened their fire, but only for a short time, and at half-past nine or ten o'clock the dust of the Mackenzie road and the black lines moving off were the only traces which remained of the so long threatened attack of the Russians.

Everybody now rushed to the battle-field, and one look was sufficient to convince them that the Allies had won a real battle on the Tchernaya. Although not quite so obstinate and sanguinary as the battle of Inkermann, which this affair resembled in many points, it was a pitched battle. The Russians in the battle of Inkermann, gave up maneuvering, and confided entirely in the valor of their troops. The essential difference was in the manner of fighting. At the battle of Inkermann the great mass of the Russians fell under the fire firing and the bayonets of the infantry, while on the Tchernaya it was the guns which did the greatest execution. Most of the wounded and dead showed frightful traces of roundshot, grape, shell, and canister, so that as a battle-field one could scarcely imagine anything more terrible. Nearly all the wounds were on the legs and the head. On the banks of the aqueduct, particularly, the sight was appalling; the Russians when scaling the embankment of the aqueduct were taken in flank by the Sardinian batteries, and the dead and wounded rolled down the embankment, sometimes more than 20 feet in height.

The Russian report admits great losses and three Generals killed. It attributes the loss to the too great impetuosity of the right columns of attack. The Russian troops engaged had just arrived in the Crimea.

Gen. Gortschakoff commanded in person from the Mackenzie heights. The Grand Duke Constantine was not present, although it was stated that he was.

The condition of the Russian dead showed that they had been subjected to a long march, and had suffered considerable hardship, which partly confirms Napoleon's recent statement that to his knowledge Russian resources are exhausted.

Gen. Pelissier issued a grandiloquent order announcing the victory, but his account does not find favor in Paris. They say that he did not make the most of his victory, nor prepare a sufficient force to crush the attack.

Letter of the Emperor to General Pelissier. The Moniteur of August 26th, contains the following:

General: The fresh victory gained at the Tchernaya proves for the third time since the commencement of the war, the superiority of the allied armies over the enemy in the open field; but if it does honor to the courage of the troops, it evidences no less the good arrangements you had made.

Address my congratulations to the army, and receive them also yourself. Tell your brave soldiers, who for more than a year have endured unheard-of fatigues, that the term of their trials is not far distant. Sebastopol, I hope, will soon fall beneath their blows, and were the event delayed, still the Russian army—I know it through information that appears positive—

would no longer be able, during the winter, to maintain the contest in the Crimea. This glory acquired in the East has moved your companions in arms here in France; all burn to have a part in your dangers; accordingly, with the two-fold object of responding to their noble desire and of procuring some repose for those who have achieved so much, I have given such orders to the minister of war that all the regiments remaining in France may proceed in due succession to relieve in the East others which will return.

You know, General, how afflicted I have been at being detained away from that army, which has again added to the fame of our eagles; but at this moment my regrets diminish, since you enable me to perceive the speedy and decisive success destined to crown so many heroic efforts.

Whereupon, General, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

Written at the palace of St. Cloud, Aug. 20, 1855.

Paris, Aug. 25.—A letter from an officer of the French army before Sebastopol states, that, up to the 11th, reinforcements of French to the amount of 35,000 had arrived. He says:

"Affairs are advancing rapidly and vigorously. We are expecting from day to day the order to strike a stunning blow. The moment that order is given, and every one feels it to be at hand, all our sufferings and privations are forgotten. The spirits of the men are excellent."

The Allies have placed 150 new mortars in position before Sebastopol. The Russians have doubled the garrison of that place, and are preparing for a desperate defence. The Allies expect the most favorable result from the bombardment.

Asa.—Marseilles, Aug. 24.—The Alexandre has just arrived, having left Constantinople on the 16th. She brings to France 1100 sick or wounded soldiers of the army of the East.

Accounts from Trebizond of the 7th confirm the news of the Russians being at only three hours' march from Erzeroum. The English Consul at that place has removed all the archives of his office to Trebizond. Letters from Kars of the 28th of July state that, notwithstanding the approach of the Russian army, the spirit of the troops was excellent.

An attack by General Mourawieff on Erzeroum appears inevitable. The fortifications of that place are incomplete. The Sultan has at length consented to the departure of Omar Pasha for Asia, subject, however, to the assent of the allied Generals.

Gen. Simpson's mail dispatch of the 18th says:

"Gen. Pelissier having announced to me that the batteries against the Malakoff and adjacent works were prepared to open fire, it should be commenced yesterday morning against these works and the Redan. This was continued throughout the day, and the effect produced was as much as was anticipated. The Russian fire, which at first answered briskly became by evening feeble."

In the afternoon, shells from our mortars ignited, and a number of them exploded in one of the enemy's batteries, doing apparently much damage. British loss 138."

Gen. Gortschakoff on the night of the 27th telegraphs: Affairs are unchanged, but the fire of the allies is occasionally very strong.

## OFFICIAL.

### BOARD COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1855.

Present—All the members except Mr. Plummer.

The reading of the journal of last session was dispensed with.

The Auditor's report on warrants was referred to the Finance Committee.

C. Settle's claim of \$63 was referred to Committee on Printing.

J. O. Salisbury's claim of \$28 was referred to Committee on Public Works.

Jos. Speers's claim of \$20 50 was referred to Committee on Finance.

A message from the Mayor, in regard to the bowldering of Rowan street, was referred to Committee on Streets of the Western District.

A communication from the Engineer, nominating John W. Gray as assistant engineer and recommending the temporary employment of D. E. Bishop, was referred to the Finance Committee, with leave to report at this session, whereupon

Mr. Beatty, from said committee, reported in favor of confirming the nomination of John W. Gray and refusing the employment of D. E. Bishop, which report was concurred in and adopted.

The apportionment of a cistern corner of Market and Hancock streets was referred to Committee on Streets of the Western District.

The Engineer's report on the intersection of Eleventh and Maple streets, J. D. Selva contractor, was referred to Street Committee of the Western District.

The claim of A. Tiench of \$24 75, for repairs to Engineer's instruments, was referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Beatty presented a memorial from W. K. Thomas, asking an increase of salary as keeper of the Watch-house, which was referred to the Police Committee.

The petition of John Craig to repair the pump on Fifth street, beyond Broadway, was referred to Street Committee of the Western District.

A resolution which passed this board, allowing Geo. Meadows \$39 34, was amended in the Board of Aldermen by allowing him \$49 34, which amount was concurred in and the resolution adopted as amended.

On motion, Mr. Beatty, from the Finance Committee, was discharged from the consideration of the claim of John Gay, and the same was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The following claims were allowed:

J. Swigert, fees as clerk of the Court of Appeals, \$39 59;

G. P. Williams, for screen at the new court room, \$20;

C. S. Snead, for tree boxes at the new court room, \$29;

Smith, Steibel, & Co., for cleaning streets, \$265;

C. Reppert, for digging a well at the corner of Market and Wenzel, \$175;

C. Reppert, for digging a well at the corner of Green & Wenzel, \$170;

R. W. Marriner, hardware for steam engine, \$1 80.

Hospital, for expenses for the month of August, \$1211 26;

H. H. Higdon, for repairing streets, \$5 50;

Jno. G. Arnold, for water-box at Brook st. bridge, \$58;

Workhouse expenses for August, \$586 38.

Mr. Pennebaker, from the Revision Committee, reported in favor of approving the following contracts, which were thereupon approved and confirmed:

Well, corner of Caldwell and Floyd streets; Hafer, contractor.

Well, corner of Fourth and Breckinridge sts.; Reppert, contractor.

Well, corner of Breckinridge and Arthur sts.; Reppert, contractor.

Mr. Shanks, from the Street Committee of the Western District, to whom was referred the Engineer's report thereon, reported a resolution to repair the gutter on Floyd street, between Mar-

ket and Main, cost \$75, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Moore, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Hayden, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Pope, String, Sisson, Shanks, Weaver, and Zeigler—12.

Nays—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty and Vaughan—3.

Mr. Shanks, from the same committee, reported resolutions approving the following apportionments in favor of Jones & Son, which were adopted:

Sidewalks on Main, between Brook and Floyd streets;

Sidewalks on Second, bet. Gray and Chestnut streets;

Sidewalks on Walnut, bet. First and East streets;

Sidewalks on Gray, between First and Brook streets;

Sidewalks on Main, bet. Preston and Jackson streets;

Sidewalks on First, bet. Walnut and Chestnut streets;

Sidewalks on Gray, bet. First and Second streets;

Sidewalks on Main, bet. Floyd and Preston streets;

Sidewalks on Main, bet. First and Brook streets.

The same, to whom was referred the Street Inspector's report for the Eastern District, from Aug. 23 to Sept. 6, reported a resolution allowing the hands their pay, which was adopted.

The same, to whom was referred the Engineer's report thereon, reported a resolution to fill the sidewalks on Campbell street, near Geiger, one foot high and five feet wide, cost \$50, which was adopted.

The same, to whom was referred a petition to that effect, reported an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Madison street, between Jackson and Hancock, which was read once and ordered to a second reading, and, the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed.

The same reported in favor of an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Madison street, between Clay and Shelby, which was thereupon read a second time and passed.

Mr. Shanks presented the resignation of Wm. Richardson, superintendent of Beargrass cut-off, which was read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Gilliss, from the Committee on Taverns and Groceries of the Western District, reported against granting a tavern license to Satterwhite & Briggs; also, against granting a tavern license, with the privilege of selling liquor, to Johnson, Martin, & Co.; which reports were concurred in and adopted.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on the Fire Department, asked that said committee be discharged from the consideration of the bond of L. G. Adams, as warden of the American Eagle Fire Company; which was refused.

Mr. Gilliss moved that said bond be confirmed, which was lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Gilliss, Pennebaker, and String.

Nays—Messrs. President, Beatty, Moore, Gailbraith, Hayden, Holbrook, Pope, Sisson, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—12.

Whereupon, on motion, said bond was recommended to the Committee on the Fire Department.

Afterwards, on the motion of Mr. Gilliss (at the request of Mr. Adams), said bond was withdrawn.

Mr. Moore reported a resolution in accordance with the request of Sim. Watkins, marshal, directing the Mayor to purchase a fuel cart for the steam fire engine, cost \$40; which was adopted.

Mr. Gilliss, from the Committee on Police, to whom was referred the marshal's report for August, reported a resolution allowing the police their salaries, per the report; which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker, from the Street Committee of the Western District, reported a resolution allowing the street hands of the Western District their pay per report, from Aug. 23 to Sept. 6; which was adopted.

The same reported a resolution approving the apportionment of sidewalks on Eleventh, between Jefferson and Market, Weaver & Norwood; which was adopted.

The same, to whom was referred the engineer's report thereon, reported a resolution directing the Mayor and engineer to cause the intersection of Eighteenth and Chestnut to be so graded as to afford a more convenient crossing, cost \$30.

And to change the intersection of Seventeenth and Chestnut so as to convey the water from Sixteenth to Eighteenth, on Chestnut, cost \$20; which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker presented a petition to pave and re-curb the sidewalks on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets, which was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District with leave to report at this session, whereupon Mr. Pennebaker from said committee reported an ordinance to re-pave and re-curb the sidewalks on the south side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets, which was read once and ordered to a second reading, and the second reading being dispensed with, the same was passed.

The same presented a petition of citizens to fill the pond on Walnut, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District, with leave to report, whereupon Mr. Pennebaker, from said committee, reported an ordinance to abate a nuisance on the south side of Walnut, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets, which was read once and ordered to a second reading, and the same being dispensed with, said ordinance was passed.

Mr. Zeigler, by leave, introduced an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Chestnut, between Hancock and Clay streets, which was read once and ordered to a second reading, and the same being dispensed with, said ordinance was passed.

Mr. Beatty presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector to make a gutter of good hard brick or other material, in the alley between Eighth and Ninth, and Market and Jefferson streets. Also, the gutter on the west side of Eighth, from Walnut north 175 feet, under the direction of the Committee on Streets, and Engineer; cost \$135, which was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Beatty, Moore, Gilliss, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Pope, Sisson, String, Shanks, Vaughan, Weaver, and Zeigler—12.

Nays—Messrs. President and Gailbraith—2.

Mr. Shanks presented a resolution directing the engineer to report the condition of the alley between Second and Third, and Walnut and Green, which was adopted.

Mr. Gailbraith presented a resolution appointing a joint committee of one from each Board to ascertain and report the best terms upon which a compromise can be made in the suit of the city against William Williams, which was adopted, and Mr. Gailbraith was appointed on said committee.

Mr. String introduced an ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalk on both sides of Chestnut, between Clay and Shelby streets, which was read once and ordered to a second reading, which being dispensed with said ordinance was passed.

Mr. Moore presented a resolution to repair the gutters on Jefferson street, east of the Orphan Asylum (cost \$50), which was adopted.

Mr. Vaughn obtained leave of absence.

Mr. Beatty introduced an ordinance to grade and pave and repair the sidewalks on the north side of Jefferson street, between Thirteenth and Eighteenth streets, which was read once, ordered to a second reading, and referred to Committee on Streets, Western District.

Mr. Pennebaker introduced an ordinance to grade and pave the alley between Green and Walnut and running from Fifth to Centre street, which was read once and ordered to a second reading, which, being dispensed with, the same was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Beatty, Moore, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Hayden, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Pope, Sisson, String, Shanks, Weaver, and Zeigler—14.

Nays—none.

Mr. Pennebaker presented a resolution directing the city attorney and engineer to report whether any buildings project on the alley between Walnut and Chestnut and running east from Fifth, which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker presented a resolution to repair the gutter corner Sixth and Jefferson, cost \$2, which was adopted.

A resolution from this Board, directing the Mayor to discontinue all the force at Beargrass cut-off except W. Richardson and five carts and fifteen hands, was returned amended by the Board of Aldermen by striking out the name of Wm. Richardson and inserting that of John W. Tompkins. Mr. Holbrook offered as a substitute a resolution to employ John G. Lyons to superintend the work, which substitutes was received and adopted. The same was returned rejected by the Board of Aldermen, who insisted on their amendment to the original resolution; whereupon the question as to whether this Board should recede from their substitute was decided negatively, and Messrs. Holbrook and Pope were appointed a committee to confer with a similar committee from the Board of Aldermen in regard to said matter, who retired and afterwards returned and reported that the Board of Aldermen had adjourned.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, appointing a committee to investigate the accounts of the retiring officers and the financial affairs of the city, and giving power to the committee to employ a clerk to aid them, was at the last session amended by this Board by striking out that part of the resolution giving the committee power to employ a clerk. Said amendment was returned rejected by the Board of Aldermen—whereupon this Board receded from their amendment and the original resolution was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing T. B. Dent \$26, for strichnine, was rejected.

The following resolutions from the same, were concurred in and adopted:

A resolution allowing J. O. Salisbury \$48 75, on account of pumps.

A resolution directing the Market Master to lease stalls Nos. 14 and 16, in the Shelby street Market House.

A resolution fixing the mode of issuing warrants by the Auditor.

An ordinance from the same, entitled "An Ordinance regulating the Oakland Cemetery," was read and ordered to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on Revision.

A resolution from the same, allowing the hands at the Cut Off their pay for one week, ending Sept. 8, was concurred in and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—President Riley, Messrs. Moore, Gailbraith, Gilliss, Hayden, Holbrook, Pope, Sisson, String, Shanks, Weaver, and Zeigler—12.

Nays—Messrs. Beatty and Pennebaker—2.

The bond of Nat. Dubois, Quarryman at the Work House, was referred to the Revision Committee.

The contract of J. D. Selva, for the alley between Ninth and Tenth, and Chestnut and Magazine, was approved.

The Mayor's message communicating the result of the election in the Eighth ward for a night watchman, and the bond of Ed. Castle, were referred to the Election Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen authorizing the Mayor to employ a Superintendent and hands to clean out the Southern ditch, from a point between Third and Fourth, to a point between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, was on motion of Mr. Gilliss, laid on the table; and thereupon Mr. Beatty asked leave to introduce a resolution directing the Mayor and Engineer to employ a superintendent and hands to cause a sufficient width of streets along Southern ditch to be graded according to a plan formerly adopted so as to pass the water on the surface of said streets, which was granted him, and said resolution was adopted and afterwards returned rejected by the Board of Aldermen.

An ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of Washington street, between Hancock and Clay streets, from the Board of Aldermen, was read and ordered to a second reading and referred to Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A resolution from same, allowing H. D. Rush \$20 68 for feed, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

The bond of J. B. Coleman, as supernumerary watchman of the Sixth ward, was approved and confirmed.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen appropriating \$10 for the purchase of Hart & Mather's map, was referred to the Revision Committee.

Mr. Moore presented a resolution directing the Mayor to remove the engine and apparatus of the Washington Company to the Union Engine-house.

Mr. Gilliss moved to amend by striking "Union Engine-house," and inserting "American Eagle Engine-house," which was rejected, whereupon said resolution was adopted.